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### A NOTE ON HAUSDORFF SEPARATION

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## A NOTE ON HAUSDORFF SEPARATION

EDWIN HALFAR, University of Nebraska

The examples usually given as instances of topological spaces that have  $T_1$ -separation but not  $T_2$ -separation (Hausdorff) also have the property that some compact subset is not closed. This with the classic result concerning closedness of compact subsets of a Hausdorff space suggests the question of the equivalence of Hausdorff separation and the condition that the class of compact subsets be a subclass of the class of the closed subsets of a given space. The following is a simple result of this type and may be of some use in an introductory course in point set topology.

**THEOREM.** *If  $X$  is a space satisfying the first axiom of countability, then a necessary and sufficient condition that  $X$  be a Hausdorff space is that the class of compact subsets of  $X$  be a subclass of the class of closed subsets of  $X$ .*

Only the sufficiency need be considered here.

Since points are compact, it is immediate that  $X$  must be at least  $T_1$ . Also it can be assumed that the neighborhood base  $\{V_n/n=1, 2, \dots\}$  at each point is such that  $V_n \subseteq V_m$ ,  $n \geq m$ . Suppose there exist points  $x$  and  $y$  such that there are no disjoint pairs of neighborhoods of  $x$  and  $y$  respectively. Then a sequence  $\{x_n/n=1, 2, \dots\}$  may be selected by choosing each  $x_n$  in the intersection of the  $n$ th sets of the neighborhood bases of  $x$  and  $y$ . The set  $\{x_n/n=1, 2, \dots\} \cup \{x\}$  is compact but is not closed since  $y$  is an accumulation point.

That the assumption of a local countable base or some other restriction is necessary is seen from the following example.

Let  $X$  be an uncountable set with a topology such that a set is open if and only if it is  $X$ , the null set or the complement of a countable set. The space is not Hausdorff and does not satisfy the first axiom of countability. However the only compact sets are finite sets and hence closed.